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pertaining to business of the office must be  
addressed to the Editor.

## Poetry.

### A VERIFIED "JOURNEY OF LIFE."

When a man travels the journey of life,  
He gets a few rubs of the back and a strife;  
And if he is in want of guide-book, perchance  
I can give him a sketch of the route at a glance.  
Mamma's lap-coral and pap-dumery, dum-  
mery—do, do, do.  
Off to school—dull as a mule—fag away,  
drag away—slow, slow.  
Early love—too like a dove—sighery, fiery  
glow, glow.  
Choose a career—prospects queer—fallery,  
wallery—gruff, gruff.  
Lesson learnt, candle burnt—flickery—pull  
yourself.  
Fruity, nursery, hummery, dum-mery, fag  
away, drag away, fally, wallery, flickery,  
wickery, laughery, chaffery, moanery,  
groanery, filly, pillory, doctor's billery, and  
enough, maul enough, glad when you've had  
enough.  
When a man travels the journey of life,  
He gets a few rubs in the bustle and strife;  
Gets, all his life,  
A few rubs in the bustle and strife.

### THE EDITOR.

The editor works—he's never at rest.  
For the world, untried with news,  
Keeps asking for more, the latest and best.  
He cannot—he will not refuse.

Big cannons and speeches, stories and  
rhymes,  
With items both ancient and new,  
Selling the people, and suiting the times,  
He must faithful and constant review.

Not only deals he in subjects profound,  
His reason must mingle with fun;  
The world will laugh and the joke go around  
When the editor scribbles a pun.

### TO THE UNION SOLDIERS.

Address of the Soldiers' and Sailors'  
Union of Washington—An Appeal for  
the Principles Defended on the Field  
of Battle.

COMRADES!—Our country is again  
threatened by the same political power  
that counseled treason and plunged  
the nation into bloody civil war.

The hand of the assassin has un-  
musked the treasonable spirit that  
shrank from open conflict in the field,  
and licensed now hopes for the accom-  
plishment by the ballot of that which  
the armed hosts of rebellion failed to  
secure by the bullet.

The apathy of Union men in several  
of the loyal States has been seized  
upon by the enemies of the Govern-  
ment as a reaction in their favor, and  
the passions and prejudices of a por-  
tion of the people are appealed to  
to overthrow the Legislative branches of  
the Government.

The men who fostered and defended  
the Constitution and flag of our coun-  
try are charged by those who fostered  
and defended rebellion as being the  
enemies of that same Constitution and  
the laws made in pursuance thereof.  
We are told that the war has closed,  
and that treason should be rewarded  
and not punished as a crime; that by  
the force of arms we have made our  
enemies in the field the same loyal  
citizens as though no war had been  
waged; that without guarantee or  
pledge rebels are entitled to the same  
exercise of political privileges which  
they enjoyed before the war; that we  
have no right to legislate safeguards  
for those whom we legislate to be free;  
that Senators and Representatives of  
even the rebel Congress shall be ad-  
mitted to seats in our National Legis-  
lature; that the men whom you fought  
in the field and who were driven by  
your bayonets into the "last ditch,"  
and who surrendered only when their  
powers of resistance failed, are fit to  
sit in an American Congress to vote or  
withhold the mites that now comfort  
the widows and orphans of the heroic  
dead; that our victory was not a tri-  
umph of principles, but a physical  
power alone, and that loyalty is no test  
of citizenship, but an unmeaning and  
despotic phrase; that the debt incurred  
by the war, in great part for your  
services, pay, bounties, pensions, &c.,  
should be repudiated; that no further  
bounties or pensions should be granted  
to sustain the disabled living, and that  
the fruits of victory that cost so much  
blood and treasure shall be transferred  
from the conquerors to the conquered.

By the war the enemy deprived  
themselves of certain rights and privi-  
leges and surrendered or impaired their  
constitutional relations with the  
Government. They failed to succeed  
in withdrawing their territory from the  
Union, but, as far as constitutional law  
and Federal authority was concerned,  
they defeated its exercises until the  
force of arms compelled their surren-  
der. They virtually overthrew the  
Constitution for nearly five years, and  
for that time successfully resisted the  
exercise of all authority unknown to  
the Government they assumed to have  
established. And it matters not  
whether they were in the Union or  
out of the Union, so long as they alien-  
ated themselves from the Government,  
and resisted its authority, committed  
treason against its laws, its flag, and  
its soil, they disfranchised themselves  
of all claims to its protection.

They are conquered public enemies,  
and have no right to participate in  
State or National legislation without  
first obtaining the consent of Con-  
gress.

They have incurred disabilities,  
which must be removed before they  
can enjoy the rights of citizenship and  
the political privileges growing out of  
those rights, and have no moral or

# The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

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NO. 23.

legal right to the restoration of any  
privileges or immunities lost by the  
war save what humanity alone would  
confer. Did we find loyal State Gov-  
ernments in the rebellious States when  
the war ceased? If so, the suprema-  
cy of Federal authority restored them  
to their former relations with the  
General Government. If we found  
disloyal State Governments resist-  
ing power, certainly they were in con-  
flict with the Constitution, and could  
not, without usurpation of its authori-  
ty, be so restored. If the General  
Government had power to disband the  
disloyal State Governments, was there  
any State Government existing after  
such disbandment?

If there were no State Governments  
existing, were not their political rela-  
tions with the General Government ef-  
fectually destroyed, save the territory  
alone, which they could not remove,  
and in which the exercise of Federal  
authority is preserved only by the  
presence of the military forces of the  
Government? Thus possessing no  
rights under the Constitution or laws,  
justice demands that sufficient guaran-  
tees for their future conduct shall be  
given. Congress demands that their  
new constitutions for the restoration  
of their State Governments under the  
Federal Constitution shall conform to  
the spirit of the text.

That they shall not politically en-  
slave the minorities that remained  
loyal during the war; that all men, as  
far as civil rights are concerned, shall  
stand equal before the law, and politi-  
cal privileges only be withheld by the  
will of the majority, or in punishment  
for crime. That no reign of caste shall  
abridge the rights of humanity; that  
freedom shall mean freedom and not  
servitude; and that every citizen, re-  
gardless of race or color, shall enjoy  
personal protection in their liberties  
by law and deed. That treason must  
and shall be punished as a crime.

To clothe our enemies with the  
pomp of political power is too  
dangerous an expedient to experiment  
upon in the restoration of this Union.

When they enter our national coun-  
cils they justify demand an appor-  
tionment of the Government patronage.  
They will ask representation in all  
the various departments to an extent  
greater than they enjoyed during the  
war, and it seems almost that they  
could receive this now, if they make  
application with certain political  
pledges. They will demand positions  
in our army and navy.

Would our army or navy be safe in  
their hands? We committed them to  
their care once, and we recollect with  
what honor and fidelity they served  
their trusts.

Who of you, fellow-soldiers, would  
like to serve under the chivalric Mos-  
by, who stealthily scanned the rear of  
our armies to murder those who im-  
prudently withdrew from the limits of  
camp or the strict line of march? Who  
of you, noble sailors, would like to  
serve under the murderous pirate  
Sommes, whose courage burned un-  
ruffled vessels and destroyed our peace-  
ful commerce on the seas?

These are no overdrawn pictures;  
for if these men are permitted to fill the  
high places of our Government, they  
will be realities from which we have  
just cause to recoil. Would you trust  
them to command our armies? Would  
you trust them to command our navy?  
No, never! If, then, it be unsafe to  
place in disloyal hands the means by  
which we protect and defend our  
Government, by what process of reason-  
ing can we submit to place the Govern-  
ment itself in the keeping of those  
whose hands are yet red with blood.  
No, thank God, it will never be done.

The People are not yet ready to  
surrender their liberties. Too much  
sacrifice, too much blood, too much  
treasure, has been poured out for us to  
step upon the threshold of our lib-  
erty and transfer our freedom to those  
whom we conquered in the war for its  
supremacy.

If Rebels are admitted to Congress  
and to their share of public patronage,  
what higher endorsements will they  
need to recommend an applicant than  
the fact that he was foremost in the  
effort to destroy the Government they  
now seek to control.

The State of Maryland is to-day  
guarding her despotism with a militia  
educated in the rebel ranks, while  
Kentucky sends rebel officers elected  
by rebel ballots over candidates that  
gave honorable service in the Union  
army. These are truths that cannot  
be denied.

In common with every patriot in  
this land, we desire to see our Union  
speedily and harmoniously restored.  
But it must be restored upon the prin-  
ciples which gave it birth—upon the  
teachings of its founders—and that  
tyranny and aristocracy shall not live  
to subvert freedom and Democracy;  
that the civil rights of no man shall  
be abridged because the wisdom of  
God has made him unlike ourselves in  
color; that truth, justice and equal-  
ity shall reign and rule supreme,  
and they are imperishable decrees of  
Heaven. We have in the party poli-  
tics of the day two parties, known as  
the Democratic and Republican.

They have both asserted through  
their representative leaders in Con-  
gress, and out of it, their plans of res-  
toration or reorganization.

The Democratic party asserts that  
by the supremacy of the Federal au-  
thority the States are already restored,  
and are entitled to representation in  
Congress.

The Republican party asserts that

by the supremacy of Federal authority  
the States are made subservient to such  
authority, and those who committed  
treason are amenable to the laws for  
their crimes and that the disloyal con-  
sistency of the South are not entitled  
to representation until they shall evi-  
dence, by word and deed, their re-  
nouncement of hostility to the Govern-  
ment, the Union and the laws; and  
that they desire to renew their former  
allegiance by guaranties of their faith-  
ful adherence to the compact.

The Democratic party says that the  
forced surrender of rebels in arms has  
restored them to their political privi-  
leges under the Government.

This Republican party says that by  
this surrender they yielded only their  
military power to oppose, and by be-  
ing found in arms against the Govern-  
ment, they deprived themselves of all  
political privileges under it.

The Democratic party says this is a  
white man's Government.

The Republican party says that this  
is a Government of the people; an  
asylum for the oppressed of every  
clime and nation, and in theory and  
principle based upon the equality of  
rights to all mankind.

The Democratic party says that the  
four millions of slaves who became  
free by the war should be left to the  
mercy of their enemies, who inaugu-  
rated rebellion to establish their per-  
petual bondage.

The Republican party says that these  
men were made free not by their own  
acts, and that humanity as well as the  
law demands that they should be pro-  
tected in the enjoyment of "life, liberty  
and the pursuit of happiness."

In fact the Democratic party de-  
sires to secure by the aid of the re-  
bellion the political power of the Gov-  
ernment, while the Republican party  
mean that it shall be confided to none  
but loyal men.

The Democratic party nursed treas-  
on in the embers, and is the parent of  
its infamy and crimes.

The Republican party is the off-  
spring of liberty—founded by the im-  
mortal Jefferson, defended by the  
blood of Lincoln and the three hun-  
dred thousand loyal hearts whose  
graves attest their fidelity to its prin-  
ciples, and whose triumphs decreed  
that in this country "the sun shall  
neither rise upon a master or set upon  
a slave."

The Democratic party lent its voice  
and its votes to aid and comfort our  
enemies in the field.

The Republican party sent its van-  
guards to the front, dealing treason  
the sword of justice, and planted free-  
dom's banners upon the bulwarks of  
slavery.

The Democratic party declared the  
war a failure.

The Republican party made it a suc-  
cess.

The Democratic party was disloyal,  
shorn of its power—defeated.

The Republican party was true to  
the maxims of our independence, vic-  
torious in authority—triumphant.

The Democratic party denied the  
right of soldiers to exercise suffrage in  
the field.

The Republican party extended the  
privilege and you potent exercised it.

With whom, then, will you serve;  
with the vessels of treason, or with the  
defenders of universal liberty?

Will you follow the immortal Lin-  
coln in his precepts, or the apostates of  
his teachings?

Did you fight to restore rebels to  
power or did you fight to make them  
subservient to the law?

Was it a war to establish the geo-  
graphical limits of the Government, or  
a war to establish its fundamental  
principles—human rights civil and  
religious liberty—"to make treason od-  
ious" and a crime that ought to be  
punished?

If you were for a conquest of terri-  
tory, alone, go with the Democratic  
party. If you were for the defence of  
the inalienable rights of mankind,  
stand by the Republican party to-day.

If you are the victors of great  
principles, never surrender them to the  
tyrants you defeated.

Fellow comrades, we are told that  
those who defended, maintained and con-  
secrated it with their blood are now en-  
emies of the liberties for which they  
have made their sacrifices.

But who are our accusers? What  
claim have they for political respect?

Were their homes illuminated at  
Union victories? Or did their hearts  
sadden at rebel defeat?

Did they offer to feed the starving  
garrison of Sumter? Or did they cry  
"You shall not coerce or subjugate our  
friends?"

Scan their names and see if they are  
not the same pallid seats that have  
surfaced the sores of the nation for  
years—men whose names are unlet-  
tered among the heroes of the war, whose  
loyalty has rotted in the forgetfulness  
of the past, and but for the events of  
the last few months, would have pas-  
sed to their political graves "unwept,  
unhonored, and unsung." Inspired  
by the apostates of liberty, these men  
now seek to control the destinies of the  
Government. Their arguments are  
the same departures from truth, justice,  
and liberty that have ever charac-  
terized their political past. Schooled  
in the nursery of slavery, trained to bow  
submissively to its power, their vision  
cannot extend beyond the color of the  
men that have just escaped from the  
bonds of their tyranny and oppression.  
They plead to incite prejudice against

color which God has been pleased to  
bestow upon an unfortunate race.

They startle with assumed self-hor-  
ror when they declare that four and a  
half millions of white voters are to be  
engulfed by less than a million of  
colored. They can see nothing before  
their eyes but visions of black suprema-  
cy, and clamor to rob the citizen of  
the means by which he can protect and  
defend his citizenship. They prefer  
white traitors to loyal black men.

To restore the Democratic party to  
power would be to restore rebels to  
power. The war which has hardly  
ended, would be renewed and fought  
over again. Your bond and pension  
laws would be repealed. The nation-  
al debt would be repudiated. The com-  
mercial prosperity of the nation de-  
stroyed; in fact, American liberty  
would receive a blow that would re-  
tard the civilization of the world a  
century in its progress. Anarchy and  
ruin would supplant the best Govern-  
ment of the earth.

Comrades, let your voices, your  
vote, and your influence be wielded in the  
same column of strength that is now  
led by the heroes of the war—by  
Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Howard,  
Sickles, Geary, Logan, Schenck, and  
hundreds of others whose deeds are no  
less heroic or brave, and the power  
that now threatens to control by the  
ballot will be vanquished with less ef-  
fort than the deeds of rebellion who  
failed by the bullet.

Your patriotism and valor saved  
the nation in its hour of peril, let your  
patriotism destroy the fruits of vic-  
tory. The loyal men of the South  
look to your ballots as they did to your  
bullets to secure them the enjoyment  
of liberty and repose. If you are true  
God's blessing will award your triumph  
and crown our land with peace, quiet-  
ude and prosperity.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of  
liberty."

### NABBY.

A Meeting at the Corners to take into  
consideration the best and most feasible  
methods of preserving to the Demo-  
cratic the States they won this Fall.

POST OFFICE, CONFIDENTIAL X ROADS  
(Which is in the State of Kentucky),  
Oct. 30, 1867. I wuz sittin in the  
Post Office, day before yesterday, cogi-  
tatin over the glorious results uv the  
Ohio and Pennsylvania elections, and  
hopin for an equally good report from  
New York; thinkin the while that  
perhaps of my hopes wuz realized, and  
such a Conostoshel Demokrat ez  
Pendleton or Seymour should be elect-  
ed, I mite, in consideration uv my  
long and I believe valuable services,  
aspire to suthin higher, and better,  
more profitable than a Post Office,  
sich ez I am at present holdin. I do  
not complain, for the position has bin  
my means uv establishin a credit upon  
which I live livelid thus far comfort-  
able, but yet I shoold prefer a place  
where the salary woud be sufficient to  
give me enuff so that I cood lay up  
suthin for old age. The time is not  
far off when my individual exertions  
will not supply my wants.

I felt good over the victory, and it  
seemed to me ez tho we ought to speak  
ez Kentuckians to our brethren North,  
instructin uv em how to hold the  
States which they have won for us.  
When I decide upon a pint, I alluz  
act, and so it wuz this time.

I give notice, by Issaker Gavitt, that  
the Corners wud assemble at the  
tootin uv the horn, for the purpose uv  
sendin forth the voice uv Kentucky to  
the States North. The evenin come,  
the horn wuz tooted from the steps uv  
the church, and the entire Corners wuz  
there. Deekin Pogran wuz in his  
regier seat; Issaker Gavitt wuz in his  
sanctified chair, while hez gone  
hither, Kernel McPelter wuz there, and  
also the others who made up the male  
population uv the Corners, and their  
wives. I wuz a glorious meetin, and  
I wuz a rubbin my hands and feelin  
good at the prospect uv an improvin  
occasion, when to my utter disgust, I  
saw the doof open and Joe Bigler, wuz  
born to be my pest, come in, with  
Pollock, and twenty-five niggers, old  
and young, male and female, white,  
yaller and black, and all 17 em took  
seats together in the corner uv the  
church. I knowd by the meek look  
uv the niggers, and the egg-streem  
quitted uv Bigler himself, that suthin  
wuz up, which woud of course develop  
itself. Bigler and Pollock generally  
develop.

I opened the meetin by remarks that  
the times were an auspicious look.  
The power uv the nigger in American  
politics hed bin demonstrated. The  
nigger hed bin so manipulated in Ohio  
and Pennsylvania, ez to give up these  
States, which we cood hold of we  
chose. But the Democracy uv Ohio  
and Pennsylvania hed a work to do,  
which they could not neglect with safety.  
They hed declared the nigger inferior  
to the Canashun, which hebenudiently  
is, and they must keep him so. The  
nigger must be kept jist eggskackly  
where he is, to serve ez a irritant to  
Democracy. Ohio gives the niggers  
uv that State certain fanellities for  
learnin to read and write, accomplish-  
ments which no laborin class which is  
to be guided, controlled and worked  
exclusively by a superior class, needs  
or has any biznis with. So soon ez a  
man begins to read he begins to hev a  
inquirin mind, and begins to feel a  
disaffection with his speer. Let Ohio  
repeal these laws to wunst, that the  
niggers may not—

"Reverse the arrangement," set Joe  
Bigler, risin, and git to be the soo-

perior uv the white. Is that it, Pe-  
fesser?"

"Not eggskackly that," returned I—  
not knowin what he wuz driven at,  
"but ez Hevin ordained the niggers to  
be inferior to us, and serve us, it looks  
rather dangerous to us—"

"Give him a chance to rise? That's  
what you gettin at, I see. I am, and  
always wuz a Democrat, ez you know,  
but I don't shudder from that cause—  
not any. I hev faith in the Lord,  
which you appear to lack, which is strange,  
considerin your professhun. Ef my  
colored friends here wuz ordained by  
the Almighty to alluz okkepy an in-  
ferior position to us, why they'll do it  
anyhow, unless, indeed, we degrade  
ourselves below their level. Ef I  
understand your idea, it is that the  
proud Canashun is the only favored  
race, which fixes the other races in  
place, but that all the other races hed  
places assigned them, which Godalmity  
hevin fixed, they can't pass. That bein  
the case, what's the yoose, Pefferer, uv  
our folin away our time a tryin to  
strengthen his laws by an act uv ours?  
Ef the Almighty fixed it so, kin we  
do it any better than he?"

"But spon the nigger, ef we don't  
keep him down by law, shoold rise  
above us?"

"I shoold unanimously conclude that  
they hed bin a mistake in the figgers,  
and that we wuz after all the sons uv  
Hann, and they the sons uv Japheth.  
How woud you like that? But that  
ain't what ails us. There, Pefferer,  
ain't where our danger is. Democracy,  
like a man with a tape-worm, carries  
the elements of its own destruckshun.  
Misegenshun is wat's sappin the  
foundashuns uv the party. Agreein  
with you that the nigger's place is  
fixed, and that the Democracy coodent  
get along a minit without the nigger, I  
here utter my solemn warnin the con-  
tinual lessenin of the race, because  
that race is our rock, and unto that  
we stand. Wat sense is in wasten  
our capital, or ruther delutin it?"

"Wat do you mean?" askt I, not  
gettin at the drift uv wathe wuz driv-  
en at.

Mean! My meanin is plain. The  
blacker the nigger is the further he is  
below us—the whiter he is the nearer  
our equal he is.

In this calculashun we don't take  
intelligence or virtue, or anything of  
the kind into account, but perseed up-  
on the hypothesis that a devilish mean  
white man is considerable better than  
a smart and honest nigger. There-  
fore any drop uv white blood in a  
nigger's veins makes him jist one drop  
less objectionable. Look at the spec-  
imens which I hev brot with me to  
illustrate my pint. The light colored  
niggers will rise.

And every cussed one uv em got up  
ez ef by magic, and I saw to wunst  
that he was goin for.

"You see, Pefferer I hev here  
twenty-two spoiled niggers. Every  
one uv em ought to hev been the son  
or daughter uv two pure niggers, but  
they ain't. This one's mother for in-  
stance," and he laid his hand on the  
shoulder uv a likely quadroon uv eigh-  
teen years, "wuz wunst the property  
uv Deekin Pogran, which circumstance  
accounts for her hevvin the Pogran  
nose and general cast uv countenance  
to an alarmin degree."

There was a piercin shriek heard,  
and Mrs. Pogran was carried out faint-  
in, and the Deekin turned ez red ez a  
lotster, while Bigler, ez solemn ez a  
Judge, went on ez—

"This girl wuznust the property uv  
Deekin McGrath, who is, I notis, here  
to-night. Melissy stand up," sed he,  
and a likely mulatto woman ariz.  
"You wuz notis," sed he, that Melissy  
is rather dark, while her gal which  
you see afore you, is quite a half  
lighter. The race bleached out con-  
siderable on Deekin McGrath's place.  
I hev in my recollections ten or fif-  
teen more uv various shades, who hev  
the McGrath face; but—"

Mrs. Deekin McGrath, utterin a  
shriek uv rage, swung out of the  
church, while the Deekin to wunst  
assumed the color uv his fellow Deek-  
in, Pogran.

"I mite go on, but wherefore? You  
all see the pint. I can show you in  
this calculashun which I hev picked  
up, the peccolory feachers uv the Din-  
guses, the McPelters, the Bascoms,  
and every family around these parts—that  
is the feachers uv the male members  
uv em. But sence the emancipation,  
I have notis that this thing hez come  
to a sudden endin. I hev notis that  
sence the niggers hev owned them-  
selves, there aint no more uv this mix-  
ter. You purpose, I suppose, agin  
redolcin uv em to their normal con-  
dishun, and makin uv em servants and  
maid servants. Ef this is done, let  
me entreat you brethren to stop the  
bleachin process. Ef you hev any re-  
gard for the Democracy doot tolerate  
it no more. The moment a half-  
white nigger is born, you can't enslave  
only half uv him, for only half comes  
under the cuss, and only half under  
the laws agin niggers. That one-  
half keeps half sors to the Japheth  
place in nether. You can't wale a  
mulatto with only half the interest you  
kin a clear-blooded nigger, and when  
they keep bleachin out, and out, and  
out, until they are almost white, what  
then? When a nigger is nine-tenths  
Pogran and only one-tenth nigger,  
what then? Kin the Deekin be so  
deaf to the voice of nether—so bare  
uv impulse ez to oppress so much Pog-  
ran for the sake uv gettin his foot on  
so little nigger? I can't believe it.

Besides, when it's all run out—when  
the nigger don't show at all—then wat  
is to prevent em from walkin off alone  
and settin up in bizness for themselves  
ez white men? Wat will become uv  
the Democracy then?

All this time the niggers wuz titter-  
in, and the white women wuz gaspin  
for breth, and the men wuz turnin red  
and white by turns. I arose to rebuke  
him, when Bigler remarkt that he  
guest enuff hed bin sed, and that  
probably the meeting had better be  
adjourned. And the audacious cuss  
give us two minutes and a half to get  
out uv the buildin.

I woud give my next quarter's salary  
of the yellow fever woud come to  
the Corners, provided I cood be  
asshoored that Bigler and Pollock woud  
be victims.

PETROLEUM V. NABBY, P. M.,  
(Which is Postmaster.)

### RECONSTRUCTION AND SUFFRAGE.

#### Significant Ex-Rebel Utterances.

The famous rebel General Bar-  
ranger, of North Carolina, has written  
a lengthy letter to the Charlotte (N.  
C.) News, in which he accepts colored  
suffrage as a logical result of the war.  
While North as a prisoner of war, he  
says he made it a special object to  
study the tone and temper of the  
Northern people particularly the char-  
acter of Yankee society and the work-  
ings of Yankee institutions, and that  
he arrived at the following conclu-  
sions:

I. That the masses of all classes in  
that section were disposed to treat the  
South kindly, and even liberally, if  
our people—especially the leaders—  
only came out fairly and squarely to  
the great results of the war.

II. But, that negro suffrage was  
destined to come in some form, no sane  
man could doubt.

III. That the Republican party  
was the power with which the South  
had to deal. This great party em-  
braced the live men of the North.

IV. The very existence of the South  
required her to acquiesce in, if she  
could not sanction, the policy of this  
victorious party, as the best repre-  
sentative of the conquering power. But  
for myself, I came to the conclusion,  
after full reflection, that the highest  
interests of the south would be pro-  
moted by her people embracing, so far as  
they could conscientiously do so, the  
progressive ideas of that party.

The General closes his letter as fol-  
lows:

The young, the ignorant and the  
rash cling to hopes never to be real-  
ized. They catch at every straw that  
floats upon the troubled waters of the  
political ocean.

The treacherous utterances of the  
Copperheads press, which has ever fed  
and fattened on the follies of the South,  
and which has ever led us to death  
and destruction, are again gathered up.  
People forget 1861, when at the first  
shock of arms, the "mudsills" were to  
rise; 1862, when McClellan, in his  
rage and despair, was to seize the  
Government in 1863, when the North-  
west was to resist; 1864, when the  
Peace Democracy was to triumph;  
1865, when Mr. Johnson would cer-  
tainly crush Radicalism; and finally,  
1866, when the Philadelphia conven-  
tion was sweeping the country. Be-  
hold the result of all these prophecies!  
And yet when a Southern man dares  
to rise above the passions of the hour,  
and tell the people the unvarnished  
truth, he is denounced as a traitor to  
his race and his section.

I would not willingly enter the poli-  
tical arena, but I think I know some-  
thing of the spirit and temper of the  
North, and if reconstruction is defeat-  
ed, or if the policy of resistance is long  
maintained, our troubles and difficul-  
ties must increase. It is idle for the  
South to longer isolate herself from  
the outside world or seek to repress  
the aspirations of the age. Govern-  
ments, everywhere, are soon to rest on  
the broad basis of universal suffrage.  
Thus far the experiment has met  
with full success wherever tried; and  
the vital forces of a people are found  
to be in proportion to their freedom  
of thought and of action. I have never  
doubted but that the colored vote of  
the South would prove highly conser-  
vative. Ultimately this vote will unite  
with that of the Southern whites in  
the protection of common principles  
and interests. But this will not take  
place so long as sectional jealousies and  
animosities prevail, and so long as the  
Southern whites continue to cherish  
hostility to the rights and privileges of  
the colored man, as a free citizen, and  
denounce him as unworthy of suffrage.  
Nor does it do any good to indulge in  
an everlasting cry against Yankee  
emissaries, Union Leagues and  
Radical speakers.

Let the mass of the white voters  
agree to unite with the colored citizens  
on terms of political equality—give  
the latter proper assurance to main-  
tain their rights and privileges, and  
cease declaiming against